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24 September 1986

FROM Richard J. Kerr
Deputy Director for Intelligence
Central Intelligence Agency

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SUBJECT CPPG on Surinam

CLASSIFICATION

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JCS		Lieutenant General John Moellering, U.S. Army Assistant to the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff		697-9124	2E872 Pentagon
Defense		Richard L. Armitage Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs)		695-4351	4E808 Pentagon
NSC		Donald P. Gregg Assistant to the Vice President for National Security Affairs		395-4213	OE0B
NSC		Rodney McDaniel Executive Secretary, National Security Council		456-2224	304 OE0B
NSC		Raymond Burghardt Spec. Assist to the Pres & Latin American Affairs Sr. Dir		395-5694	OE0B

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REMARKS: Attached is a current assessment of the situation in Surinam. It was prepared for the CPPG meeting scheduled for 1:30, Thursday, 25 September, in the White House Situation Room.

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Brazilian
credit Bouterse's
extorts to return country
of "institutionalized" rule
~~with some~~



Washington, D.C. 20505

DIRECTORATE OF INTELLIGENCE

Brazilian
- not too alarmed
- reluctant to support
opposition
- no contact w/ Brunswijk

Franklin Martignol abet
more inclined to see Brunswijk
as threat to regime

25 September 1986

SURINAME: THREATS TO THE BOUTERSE REGIME

Sq 86-15 man
Libyan team left
P. No agreement

Summary

The rebel force operating in eastern Suriname since mid-July probably lacks the organizational and funding apparatus to topple the Bouterse regime any time soon, presuming Head of Government Bouterse does not flee the country. The group probably is capable of waging protracted guerrilla warfare, however, that could eventually lead to the military strongman's downfall. So far, Head of Government Bouterse has not heeded the counsel of his more radical advisers to institute repressive measures against the general populace, but the tentative democratic transition appears to be on hold. If the rebels continue to threaten his rule, Bouterse's frustration over the lack of Western assistance could eventually lead him to accept offers of assistance from Libya or other radical states. Rebel leader Brunswijk's politics are unclear although his spokesmen claim he intends to restore democracy. His narrow regional, ethnic, and exile-support base suggests, however, that if his insurgency ultimately deposed Bouterse, the result could be a highly factionalized--and unstable--political scene.

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* * *

US objectives, Situation, Cuban-Libyan
interest, attitude of key
Groups & f

This memorandum was requested by the Deputy Director for Intelligence. It was prepared by [redacted] Middle America-Caribbean Division, Office of African and Latin American Analysis. [redacted]
Information as of 24 September 1986 was used in the preparation of this paper. Comments and queries are welcomed and should be addressed to Chief, Middle America-Caribbean Division, [redacted]

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State of the Insurgency

120

Since mid-July, at least seven confirmed rebel attacks have occurred in eastern Suriname, bringing acknowledged military casualties to about 19 and possible defections to more than a dozen in the 2,000-man Army. There have been no confirmed reports of casualties in the rebel force, which [redacted] numbers ~~120~~. Since the last substantiated rebel attack occurred in early September, rumors of continued fighting in the east have persisted [redacted]

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Several factors could help rebel leader Ronnie Brunswijk sustain an insurgency indefinitely in the east.

- Brunswijk, a Bush Negro, is operating in jungle area he knows well and reportedly is receiving at least some assistance from the Bush Negroes who control much of eastern Suriname.
- Suriname's porous border with French Guiana should allow Brunswijk to maintain open supply and communications lines.
- His hit-and-run guerrilla tactics will probably keep the Surinamese Army off-balance.
- Brunswijk's escape from imprisonment for an alleged bank robbery and his ability to elude capture have added to his mystique--some Surinamese soldiers reportedly even believe he holds supernatural powers.
- Brunswijk is receiving some financial, organizational, and propaganda support from Surinamese exile groups headquartered in the Netherlands, although the extent of their assistance to and control over Brunswijk is unclear. [redacted]

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Despite these strengths, Brunswijk's military and political capabilities appear limited at present.

- [redacted] he lacks the funds, supplies, and manpower necessary to launch a major offensive on the capital of Paramaribo.
- [redacted]
- The longer-term prospects for Brunswijk's insurgency are also hampered by his Bush Negro background and reputation as a common criminal. Bush Negroes constitute only about 10 percent of the Surinamese population and have never been important players in Surinamese politics, which are dominated by Hindustanis and Creoles. [redacted]

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Bouterse's Reaction

Despite the deployment of sizable military resources to eastern Suriname, the Army has yet to achieve a single clear-cut victory against the guerrillas or to capture any rebel leaders. Bouterse probably became convinced in August of the severity of the situation, when his most capable fighting force suffered as many as 15 casualties in a 50-man unit, and the unit's commander reportedly defected. Bouterse has apparently become concerned enough about the security situation to send his family to the US, ostensibly on a vacation.

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Bouterse has been hampered in his attempts to contain the rebels by failing troop morale, insufficient military equipment, and incompetent military leadership. There are some indications of desertions and defections among the military rank-and-file.

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cracks are growing within the military leadership, Bouterse's traditional support base. For example, Suriname's intelligence chief may be helping the rebels.

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Bouterse has not yet used the security crisis as an excuse to formally halt the democratization process. Nevertheless, he has publicly stated that the insurgency must be put down before democracy can be restored.

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Civilian support for the regime is thin and may erode quickly if Bouterse follows the advice of some hardliners to take harsher measures against the general populace. Many Bush Negroes have already become openly hostile to the government. Leaders of Suriname's traditional parties and some labor unions have publicly supported Bouterse during the crisis, partly out of fear, but the populace has not rallied behind the Surinamese leader.

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Foreign Involvement

Bouterse has sought military and economic assistance from the US, Brazil, France and the Netherlands to defeat the rebels, as well as cooperation from the French and Dutch in stopping rebel and exile activity on their soil. So far, no Western country has given Bouterse material aid expressly for this purpose, nor have the French or Dutch curtailed exile or rebel activity in their jurisdictions. At the same time, we have no firm evidence that any Western power is lending Brunswijk material assistance, although some covert French aid seems possible.

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Other countries may be trying to take advantage of the deteriorating security situation, however. Tripoli recently offered Bouterse military and economic aid--including arms, ammunition and two helicopters--may also be in the offing from Czechoslovakia. Bouterse has reportedly rejected the Libyan offer, at least for now. Bouterse's frustration over the lack of Western support in the face of a continuing insurgency could eventually prompt him to accept such offers.

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Prospects and Alternative Scenarios

The regime seems unlikely to fall in the near-term unless Bouterse continues to lose the support of the military or the rebels dramatically improve their fundraising, supply, and political organization efforts. Nevertheless, if Bouterse were to leave the scene, there would be a substantial chance of prolonged instability. Unlike the case in 1980, when Bouterse and his group of sergeants seized power, the Army probably would not be united. [REDACTED]

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In the unlikely event that Brunswijk seized power, he would probably lack enough support in the military and civilian circles to consolidate his position. Little is known about Brunswijk's political ideology or that of his associates. The claim of some exiles that he has a political program calling for a return to democracy and severance of relations with such countries as Libya is obviously designed to win Western backing. Even exiles claiming to be spokesmen seem suspicious of Brunswijk and his political leanings. If the rebels were to turn to exile leaders to govern, factionalism among the disparate foreign groups would damage their ability to govern. Moreover, the traditional parties and labor unions that recently won some political concessions from Bouterse would be wary of cooperating with exiles, who lack internal support. [REDACTED]

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